

Amusements.

ACADEMY—8:15—The Old Homestead.
AMERICAN THEATRE—8:15—The Prince and the Pauper.
BROADWAY THEATRE—2 and 8—The Prince and the Pauper.
CASINO—8—The Brigands.
DALY'S THEATRE—2 and 8—As You Like It.
EDEN MUSEUM—Wax Tablets.
GRAND OPERA HOUSE—2—Lady of Lyons, 8—The Honey-Moon.
HARDMAN HALL—8:30—Lecture.
LYCEUM THEATRE—8:15—The Charity Ball.
MADISON SQUARE THEATRE—8:30—A Man of the World.
METROPOLITAN OPERA HOUSE—8—Tristan and Isolde.
NEWARK THEATRE—8:15—The Gondoliers.
NIBLO'S GARDEN—2 and 8—Bluebird, Jr.
PALMER'S THEATRE—8—Dr. Jekyll and Mr. Hyde.
PROCTOR'S THEATRE—2 and 8:15—Blondeau.
STANDARD THEATRE—8:15—The Seven Ages.
STAR THEATRE—8—The Senator.
UNION SQUARE THEATRE—8:15—The County Fair.
5TH AVENUE THEATRE—8—Ingomar.
14TH STREET THEATRE—8—The Cornish Brothers.
4TH AVE. AND 10TH ST.—4633RD AVE.

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Business Notices.

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New-York Daily Tribune.

FOUNDED BY HORACE GREELEY

WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 22, 1890.

TWELVE PAGES.

THE NEWS THIS MORNING.

Foreign.—It was proposed in the French Chamber of Deputies to suspend for the session the Boulangerists who created a disturbance during the preceding year. The funeral of Lord Napier of Magdala, took place in London with military honors. A professor in Vienna is said to have discovered the bacillus of influenza. A large number of Indians in Manitoba are reported to be dying from the grip. An effort will be made to have the question of annexation brought up in the Canadian House of Commons on Monday. The Cunard Line steamers Gallia and Catalina had exceedingly rough passages; three firemen were killed on the latter by an explosion. The Duke of Aosta, it is said, being his death spoke earnestly to the King, his brother, in favor of a reconciliation with the Vatican.

Congress.—Both branches in session. The Senate: Two of Mr. Hale's naval bills were passed; the adverse report on Mr. Berry's bill concerning the collection of farm statistics for the census was debated. The House: Mr. Bland appealed from the Speaker's decision not to allow a demand for tellers; a long debate followed, and the House, by 149 to 136, tabled Mr. Bland's appeal. In committee: The House World's Fair Committee referred the Springer resolution to a subcommittee.

Domestic.—In the State Senate at Albany the resolution to permit the Committee on Cities to investigate municipal governments was passed. Two masked robbers "held up" a train on the Southern Pacific Railroad in California and secured \$25,000; the robbers shot and probably fatally wounded a tramp. Leon Abbott was inaugurated Governor of New-Jersey, at Trenton, with elaborate ceremonies. Ten people and thousands of cattle perished in the recent storm in Washington Territory. A Fort Bend (Texas) rioter when placed on trial in Galveston was shot down by a brother of a man he had killed; a general fusillade took place in the courtroom. The Rhode Island Legislature met. City and Suburban.—The Fasset Rapid Transit bill commented on favorably; the only opposition to it comes from Chamberlain Richard Croker, who sees in it a menace to Tammany; talks with well-known men. G. De Cordova & Co. were forced into a receivership by a partner who went to New-Jersey with \$15,000 of the firm's assets. A Wall-st. lawyer was arrested, accused of forgery by Chinamen. Henry Hentz sent in his resignation from the Board of Managers of the Coffee Exchange. Stocks dull with hardening values, closing strong.

The Weather.—Forecast for to-day: Colder and fair. Temperature yesterday: Highest, 42 degrees; lowest, 34; average, 38.1-8.

Senator Saxton announces that a hearing on his Ballot-Reform bill will be given by the Committee on General Laws to-morrow afternoon. While it is a certainty that the bill will pass the Legislature, it is important that a strong demonstration in its favor be made at that time. Let the friends of ballot reform turn out in force. Perhaps they may move the hard heart of Governor Hill to condone the official ballot.

Mr. Flower undoubtedly has reason and common-sense on his side when he says that the House should first decide that a World's Fair shall be held, and then consider the question where to hold it. That is the logical and proper order. There is scarcely a doubt as to the decision on the first branch of the inquiry, but that ought to be disposed of before taking up the other. Meantime the bill prepared by the local Committee on Legislation for the Fair has been perfected, and will be sent to Albany to-day. If the opinion of lawyers like Mr. Dewey, Mr. Root and Mr. Bowers is convincing, there can be no question as to the constitutionality of the proposed legislation, and the prompt passage of the bill will be urged upon the Legislature. As its enactment will have an influential effect on the action of the National legislators, the importance of avoiding delay in the matter at Albany is evident.

The Rapid-Transit bill introduced on Monday by Senator Fasset is hailed by most of the people of this city as giving promise of a satisfactory solution of one of our pressing municipal problems. But Mr. Richard Croker is not favorably impressed by it—and naturally. The particular point to which he objects is the composition of the proposed commission. This doesn't suit him in the least. Mr. O'Donohue resigned from Tammany last fall. Mr. Fairchild was Mr. Cleveland's Secretary of the Treasury, and Mr. Canda accepted a Republican nomination last fall. So Mayor Grant is the

only simon-pure Democrat of the lot, and the only representative of Tammany Hall. This will not make much of an impression on the Republican members of the Legislature, and we doubt if it will on Governor Hill. The main point is, does the bill please the people? Of that there seems to be no doubt. The first impression produced by the bill is an extremely favorable one; and the measure will be better liked as its details become more fully known.

Speaker Reed's remarks in the House yesterday, after the animated debate precipitated by Mr. Bland, show clearly that each House is a law unto itself, and that the rules formed by one House are not binding upon its successor unless specifically adopted by it. He also pointed out with equal clearness that no arbitrary power resides in the Speaker, since an appeal from his decision is always in order. Until the present House adopts rules it must proceed in accordance with general parliamentary law. These principles seem perfectly clear and obvious, but there are numerous Democrats who are unable to comprehend them.

GOV. ABBETT'S MESSAGE.

The message of Governor Abbott, of New-Jersey, of which a full abstract is printed on the fourth page, is largely devoted to State finances and modes of taxation. But citizens of all States will be interested in his extended discussion of ballot reform, for he dissents radically from Governor Hill, of New-York. While finding no objection to the exclusive use of an official ballot, he proposes modifications of the Australian system which he frankly admits, in the judgment of many sincere friends of reform would deprive the system of much of its value. He expresses his belief, on the contrary, that the methods suggested would not impair the usefulness of the system.

Governor Abbott proposes at the outset registration of every voter in the State, subject to judicial revision. The one reason given is that importation of voters into smaller towns or country districts is possible, as into the cities, and may hereafter become frequent, and should be prevented. Many will seriously question whether there is yet adequate necessity for this measure, and it is tolerably certain that in the rural districts of New-Jersey it would be the reverse of popular. If there be no present necessity for it, voters will feel that neglect or failure to get registered in season should not deprive them of suffrage, and that the extra loss of time required for registration should not be exacted.

The Governor proposes a secret ballot, a separate compartment in which each voter shall prepare his ballot, and the use of an exclusive official ballot, printed and distributed by the State. The reasons he gives directly conflict with the position taken by Governor Hill, and appear conclusive. But he objects to the employment of election officials to assist the voter in any case, as destroying the secrecy of the ballot, and advocates distribution of the official ballot to all voters before the election, so that voters can mark their ballots if they please at their homes. Upon entering the election booth each voter, according to the Governor's plan, should there have other official ballots ready to be substituted if he prefers, and should be required to inclose the ballot selected in an official envelope, which, it is reasoned, would make it impossible for any watcher to determine whether he had used a ballot previously marked. Governor Abbott states that he will yield his convictions in regard to this particular if the Legislature deems it wise to limit the distribution of official ballots to the voting places, and with comparatively few exceptions the friends of ballot reform will probably hold and act upon that opinion.

The finances of New-Jersey are shown to be embarrassed, the estimated income falling from \$35,000 below the ordinary expenses, and with special appropriations heretofore voted and the temporary debt already existing, a deficit of \$559,674 next October is anticipated. Unless increased revenue is provided by the Legislature, the Governor states that he will favor transfer of shares held and owned by the State, worth \$470,000, "at the price paid by the school fund for similar shares" in order to extinguish temporary loans. But he advocates taxes on collateral inheritances and legacies, a larger tax by about one-third on miscellaneous corporations, and argues at length in favor of an additional tax of one mill on railroad and capital property. Here he sets forth with much detail views in regard to the existing law, and the taxation of that kind of property, which were extensively discussed during the late campaign.

Governor Abbott will hardly succeed in convincing both branches of the Legislature that his views on this subject are wise. But he deserves credit for recommending a non-partisan commission for the consideration of the whole question of taxation, to report to the Legislature at the next session, and also for urging that a joint committee representing both parties should mature a measure of ballot reform.

ARE LOBSTERS FISH?

Can lobsters be described as fish? That is the question which at the present moment is creating a certain amount of bad feeling between France and Great Britain. The French are entitled by a number of successive treaties to the right of catching fish off the northern coast of Newfoundland, and to the privilege of drying it and of preserving it for market on the stretch of shore extending from Cape Bonavista to Point Riche. In recent years, however, cod has become relatively scarce along the coast of the island, and accordingly a number of the French fishermen have devoted their attention to catching lobsters instead. They are fully entitled to do under the terms of the treaties, which authorize them "to fish," without specifying any particular denizen of the sea. The English, however, contend that the French treaty privileges are confined to the fishing for cod, on the ground that, although no special mention of cod-fishing was made in the treaties, yet that was the only industry in operation on the Newfoundland coast at the time when the international agreements were signed.

Until now the disputes in connection with this storm-bitten little colony have been based on the entirely untenable claim of the Newfoundlanders to possess rights of catching fish within the boundaries of the French reservation. The British Government was, however, forced to admit that these pretensions were without foundation, since by the Treaty of Versailles King George guaranteed the French fishermen from any interference or even competition within their treaty limits on the part of his subjects. The Governor of the island therefore received instructions from home to secure to the French the exclusive possession and enjoyment of their sea and shore reservations.

This attitude on the part of the Crown has deeply exasperated the people of Newfoundland against the Imperial Government, which they accuse of sacrificing all their best interests to France. Jealous of the increasing prosperity of the French fishing industry on the north coast, they declare that England has abandoned

them to their fate, and publicly announce that they look for deliverance to "our neighbors, the United States." The Cape, Australia and Canada have already repeatedly complained that their local interests and welfare are continually being sacrificed to the exigencies of the foreign policy of the Home Government, and now little Newfoundland, Great Britain's most ancient colony, is joining in the outcry. Sentiments such as these cannot fail to loosen the bonds which connect the colonies to the mother country, and most inevitably lead to their final severance. Lord Salisbury realizes this peril, and fearing to drive the Newfoundlanders to a dangerous pitch of exasperation, he hesitates before finally consenting to admit the validity of the French contention that lobsters are fish.

A TRANSCONTINENTAL QUESTION.

The first report to the Secretary of the Interior by the new Board of Government Directors of the Union Pacific Railway will be read with unusual interest. The directors find the general condition of the road highly satisfactory, and commend the management in enthusiastic terms. They praise the ability, honesty and purposes of the present managers, and cordially eulogize their successful efforts in rescuing the Union Pacific from the insolvency which threatened it in 1884, and placing it upon a sound financial basis in the face of obstacles such as few railroads have ever had to struggle against.

It will gratify all who are interested in the prosperity of a great transcontinental line, and in the proper administration of the important trust committed to its officers, to find that so able and well-equipped a Board of Directors discovers nothing to criticize in the policy by which its affairs are conducted. It is also a matter of interest, not only to railroad men, but to the people of the country generally, that the Board earnestly recommends the passage of the Outfit bill, which was reported unanimously to the House of Representatives of the 1st Congress by the Committee on Pacific Railroads, and also reported in like manner by a special committee of the Senate. The report declares that this measure is based upon two general principles that have been observed in all recommendations made upon the subject by previous Boards of Government Directors. It declares that this bill will undoubtedly give the United States a large amount of additional security for the debt which the company must pay to the Government, and that this security will insure the payment of every dollar due before the time for which the mortgage is given shall have expired. The report declares further, that under the proposed law all vexatious controversies between the United States and the company, such as have occurred under existing laws, will cease.

It is certain that so urgent a recommendation by a Board composed of men who enjoy the public confidence will have great weight with Congress. If the question is settled at this session in a manner satisfactory to Congress, the President and the transcontinental line itself, one of the most troublesome railroad problems of recent years, that has been constantly coming up at Washington, will have been overcome. It is certainly a matter worthy of the early and careful attention of both houses of Congress, and the arguments in favor of the bill are so strong and impressive that its opponents may have to find far more powerful objections than they have been able to offer in the past in order to defeat or even to delay its passage.

THE PROSPECT FOR BALLOT REFORM.

It has generally been believed that if a Ballot-Reform bill containing a provision for an exclusive official ballot should be sent to the Governor this year he would veto it. Not because that sort of a ballot has not given unqualified satisfaction wherever it has been tried, for it has; but simply because the Governor has taken frequent occasion to express uncompromising hostility to it. In his discussion of the reform in his messages to the Legislature he has invariably insisted that unofficial as well as official ballots should be provided for the electors, and he based his veto of the Saxton bill of 1888-89 largely on the ground that they prohibited the use of the unofficial sort.

Still he may have changed his mind. "Don't be consistent, but be simply true," is a good motto—perhaps the Governor may have determined to show his respect for it by withdrawing his opposition to the exclusive official ballot. Judge Denis O'Brien, the newly elected Judge of the Court of Appeals, in a letter which he recently wrote on ballot reform made this exceedingly interesting statement: "Nor do I believe that Governor Hill, though doubtless opposed to the idea of compelling a citizen to express his will at elections only through a ballot furnished him by an officer of the Government, would insist upon this point when the Legislature proceeds to make a bill reasonable and just in all other respects." The Judge is known to be close to the Governor, so that what he has to say on this head necessarily carries weight. It is pretty safe to affirm that if the Governor yields the point in question it will be comparatively easy to get the Saxton bill upon the statute-book. To be sure it contains some other provisions to which the Governor is opposed, and fails to contain two or three which he regards as important. But let him only assent to the sensible proposition that only the State shall furnish ballots, and doubtless he will find that the other differences will be readily adjusted. The friends of the Saxton bill are quite willing to amend and revise it, provided that by so doing they can secure its success. They are not afflicted with pride of opinion, neither have they any axe to grind. Their sole aim is to serve all the people by improving an electoral system where experience has shown it to be lamentably weak.

No one ever accused Governor Hill of being a reformer. But it would not be strange if it occurred to him, as an ardent leader, that he could not afford to embarrass the Democracy of this State by arraying it against a great non-partisan reform. It is to be hoped that he has seen a light of some sort—possibly it streamed upon him from the great meeting which was held in this city last week.

THE LANDING OF IMMIGRANTS.

The vexed question of the landing of immigrants at this port seems to be in a fair way of prompt and satisfactory solution. It has been fully decided that no additional legislation is required to enable the Treasury Department to assume direct and complete control of the whole matter in this city. The only point, therefore, now at issue is simply one as to the plan of carrying on the work. Shall it be done by the Collector, or by a commission, especially appointed for the purpose, who shall have entire charge of the whole immigration business? Secretary Windom, it is reported, after careful consideration of the subject, is inclined to the belief that it will be better to make the immigration bureau entirely separate and distinct from the custom service, and to place it in charge of a commission who shall be directly responsible to the Secretary of the Treasury. This is a sound conclusion, and will, we are

sure, meet with general approval. The department of immigration is far too important to be made an annex to the Custom House, and Collector Erhardt has enough to do now without having this additional labor and responsibility thrust upon him. A separate bureau, economically administered and directly responsible to Washington, would do away with the scandals and abuses of the past, and prove of vast benefit, not only to the immigrants themselves, but to the country at large.

GENERAL MORGAN'S FOES.

Still another assault is being made, it seems, upon Commissioner Morgan, of the Indian Bureau. The persons desiring to prevent his confirmation are certainly pertinacious. Their original charge, that he had made a discriminating use of patronage to the advantage of some religious sects and to the injury of others, was pertinent, and everybody interested in Indian affairs gave the evidence adduced a patient hearing. But so far from proving the charge the facts were found to dissipate it utterly. They showed that the sect alleged to have been injured had, on the contrary, particular occasion to congratulate itself upon General Morgan's generosity.

But with the downfall of this another charge was promptly set up. General Morgan had had some difficulty with the officers of his command during the war, and they had charged him with "conduct unbecoming an officer and a gentleman," and had secured his arraignment before a court-martial, which found him guilty and recommended his dismissal. Well, this was inquired into, and it was found that the verdict of the court-martial had been overruled by the superior officer, General Steedman; that the charge itself was trivial, relating to the accuracy of a muster-roll; that General Morgan had been restored to his command; that the court-martial had been condemned as unjust, and as being the tool of an officer who was seeking Morgan's place, and, in a word, that the whole thing was a conspiracy, and was so regarded by Colonel Morgan's superior officers and by the Department at Washington.

It would seem as if the General's enemies might have been content with the results of these two forlorn attempts to injure him. But now they come at him again, and Senators are gravely assured that General Morgan ought not to be confirmed because, they say, he once swore falsely upon the trial of an officer! This relates to the same old calumny out of which the second charge proceeded. The plain truth seems to be that all these allegations are the work of two persons, with one of whom General Morgan had a personal difficulty during the war, and the other he discharged for insubordination. Is it not time for the Senate to put a stop to this business of petty detraction? Its committee, by a vote of 6 to 1, has recommended General Morgan's confirmation. His character is excellent, his attainments are considerable, and his work in the Indian Office thus far is admirable and full of good promise. He has reformed many abuses, and is moving rapidly in the line of true progress. He should be promptly confirmed.

SOME WONDERFUL INVENTIONS.

A few days ago The Tribune printed the following item:

A pancake machine has been invented to be placed in the table. Turning a handle gives out the batter and deposits the cakes, brown and warm, as they are needed.

At the time this was printed accurate information concerning this invention was not at hand, which prevented our giving as extended an account of it as its wonderful character demanded. But happily since then an opportunity has kindly been afforded by the inventor for listening to a detailed description of his pancake machine, and we are this morning enabled to lay before our readers fuller particulars concerning this truly astonishing culinary article, as well as a few words about a still more wonderful apparatus, the product of the same fertile mind.

We regret that the limitations of The Tribune's typesetting machines prevent our constructing a diagram of the pancake machine. However, as no one ever looks at a diagram, even though he reads the description, we will leave it to the reader's imagination, and say that the machine, which keeps them hot for cooking the batter, E, when passed between them by turning the crank, D. The machine is set on the table, F, and the batter, E, is poured into the batter-lipper, H, by the servant, L. The head of the house, H, then turns the crank, D, slowly, forcing the batter, E, from the batter-lipper, G, between the rollers, AA and BB, in much the same way as a wet towel, pillow-case or other article of domestic economy is forced between the rubber rollers of a wringer after it has been washed in the tub. The baked pancake, K, issues in the form of a wide ribbon, and is clipped off in convenient lengths by the movable knife-blade, L, and distributed by the head of the house, H, to the others who may be dining. Children, guests, etc., M, N, O, P, Q, while if there should be no one present except the immediate family, an occasional small cake may be thrown to the cat, J, under the table, F. Observe the pan-brewer, R, by which the thickness of the pan-bake, K, is regulated.

Let us must beg the pardon of the reader for inflicting on him so long and technical a description of the pan-bake wringer when something of more importance awaits us. We refer to the wonderful Biscuit Gun constructed by the same inventor. We shall not attempt a diagram of the Biscuit Gun, it being so simple that one is not required. It consists of a miniature cannon mounted on a swivel and placed before the host so that it may be readily trained on any one at the table. At the breech is mechanism similar to that in a Gatling gun. Pulling a small lever places a cartridge of the new smokeless powder in position, and also inserts in front of it a small quantity of dough, previously prepared by the cook, where it rests in the nature of a wad. The barrel of the gun is kept hot with lamps. A guest at the foot of the table, or elsewhere, being observed to eat another biscuit, the ingenious piece of ordnance is instantly trained on him, the trigger pulled, and a light, flakey biscuit, piping hot, is deposited on his plate, while the host swings the gun, manipulates the lever and trigger and bombards some one else. The Biscuit Gun, though well adapted to the family circle, is nevertheless particularly intended for large banquets, as, for instance, the recent dinner of the Holland Society. At banquets given to victorious baseball clubs heavy charges of powder may be used, and the players feel much amusement in attempting to stop the biscuit. Hot rolls, or indeed any other form of bread, may be delivered the same way by varying the ingredients of the dough. Indeed, the inventor hopes to perfect the gun so as to fire almost all kinds of food in it, such as meats, vegetables, etc. By riding the inside of the barrel it is thought that genuine, old-fashioned twisted doughnuts may be produced. With a small battery of these guns mounted in the rear of a restaurant or a hotel dining room, orders may be instantly fired to any table, and the sharp hiss of the steaming-hot air of green corn as it shoots through the air to a distant table may yet supersede the stealthy tread of the French waiter.

Both the facts and speculations concerning these wonderful inventions as given above are on the authority of the inventor himself, who lives in this city. He seems to be a modest and conservative man, and if his inventions do what he claims we shall be inclined to class him as one of the greatest inventors of the age. If, on the other hand, he is trying to deceive the public we shall readily pronounce him one of the most

superb Annihilators of the century. In either case it seems certain that such a man cannot fail to make his mark in the world.

A single hole in one of our pavements has cost New-York a verdict of \$3,000. If all the countless holes were made to pay proportionately, there would be a pretty bill to settle. Good pavements are an excellent investment from more points of view than one.

Major Clark, of the Southern Society, has pleaded not guilty to the charge of shooting at Mr. Randolph and asked for a speedy trial. We hope he may be accommodated. A speedy decision as to his fitness for membership in a society of reputable men is also desirable.

The Prime Minister of Italy has authorized the use of his name in connection with an Italian brand of cigars. In King Humbert's dominions the Government possesses the monopoly of tobacco, and as a natural consequence the National cigars are exceedingly vile. Notwithstanding the fact that they have a straw running through them from end to end, they require to be held in the flame of a candle for at least five minutes before they show any disposition to light or draw. In fact, most candlesticks in Italy are provided with an apparatus designed to hold the cigar in the flame. This reluctance of the cigar to take fire invariably exasperates the smoker, and causes him to indulge in bad language, with which, henceforth, the name of the Prime Minister will inevitably be associated. Moreover, the flavor of the weed is such that it is bound to increase the smoker's resentment against the unfortunate "Crispi."

The reports of fatal blizzards in the West arouse sympathetic recollections in the minds of New-Yorkers. We never had more than one blizzard, but it combined all varieties and was an ample and comprehensive experience.

The demand for our edition of Monday, in which was printed an elaborate report of the controversy now at its height between the milk producers and the milk dealers engaged in supplying this city, has been remarkably heavy. We were prepared to meet it, however, and copies may still be had at the publication office. The subject is one of the utmost importance to the people of this city. The contending parties have brought their struggle to the point where the city is menaced with a contracted supply or even none at all. The Tribune does not conceal its opinion that the merits of the controversy are with the producers. They receive today 2.58 cents per quart for milk that costs the public 10 cents. They show that at this rate they are losing money. Their demand is for half a cent more—3.08 cents per quart. The dealers have made money in the past when they were paying a price even higher than this. Whatever else is done, however, the public's right to a full supply at the prevailing retail price must not be disregarded.

Governor Abbott may have consulted with Governor Hill on the subject of ballot reform, but it is proper to say that if he did so it was not for the purpose of imitating him. His message takes high ground and holds it firmly.

Taking one letter from the name of each State and Territory "The Chicago Times" builds the acrostic, "We all prefer the World's Fair at Chicago, and don't you forget it." We submit that such use of the States and Territories is a gross infringement upon their inalienable and reserved rights. Besides, taking a letter from the name of each one of the obvious dictates of the fitness of things, you have the superb acrostic, "New-York City is the first place for a World's Fair, and all the other cities on the continent are nowhere." On mature consideration we feel sure that "The Times" will withdraw its senseless acrostic and help circulate the other one.

If Mayor Grant really loves New-York better than Tammany Hall, he will give hearty support to the Fasset Rapid-Transit bill.

Ah, yes; this is a bad session for Democratic leaders at Albany. A few days ago Senator Cantor, who marshals the minority in the Senate, got a black eye from one of his followers, while yesterday Mr. Sheehan, in his assault upon nine of the new Assembly rules, was despoiled by nine of the Democratic members. Public life is sometimes a joyless thing.

Governor Abbott is not our David's Jonathan any longer—unless, indeed, he has sent word to Albany that he is on winking relations with the New-Jersey Legislature, and that he only intended his plea for ballot reform to be a good enough message until after inauguration. But we don't really believe that this is the case.

PERSONAL.

The venerable Deacon George W. Chipman, of Boston, will hold a reception at Tremont Temple to-morrow afternoon to commemorate the fifth year of his untimely connection with the Union Temple Sunday-school.

And now there is keen competition for the distinction of having first called William D. Kelley "Pig Bill" Ketchum.

Mr. Aldrich says a gripper makes one feel as though he were wearing a night suit that is too tight across the forehead and that pinches behind the ears.

Mrs. Rose Terry Cooke is recovering from a severe attack of bronchitis.

Ex-Representative Gallinger, of New-Hampshire, will be this year's Memorial Day orator at Portsmouth, N. H.

There has been placed in the Manchester, Mass., Public Library a copy of the Bible published in 1640. It is the gift of Miss Ella Lee, daughter of the late Charles Lee, to the Manchester Historical Society. This rare and valuable publication is known as the Bishop's Bible, and was first printed in 1608.

The death of Senator Trudel, at Montreal, last week, after a long and painful illness, removes from the scene a striking figure in the political life of Quebec. As the recognized leader of the Ultramontane faction, which now holds the balance of power in Quebec politics, and as the champion of the Ultramontane cause, he has long been a prominent figure in the political life of the province. He was the controlling force in the Roule-Ultramontane coalition which went to form the so-called Nationalist party with Mr. Meier at its head. Senator Trudel was in reality the power behind the throne, and it is hard to surmise what far-reaching consequences his removal may have on the position of parties in Quebec. Only a few weeks ago a prominent dissenting member of the Ultramontane coalition, Senator Trudel would change the whole political situation in Quebec. Senator Trudel is dead, and it remains to be seen how far the Ultramontane party will be able to maintain its position without doubt being an almost irreparable loss to Premier Meier, as in point of ability and influence he stood head and shoulders over any of his Ultramontane associates, and he was recognized as the one man who could keep this small but all-powerful faction in hand.

At present English is practically an unknown tongue at the Vatican. The Pope can neither speak nor read it. Cardinal Rampolla, the secretary of state, is in the same plight. So is Monsignor Meoni, the under-secretary. Cardinal Simoni, chief of the Propaganda, who has charge of all the English-speaking countries, cannot speak a word of English. The only person who speaks English is the Italian Cardinal only one, Cardinal Macella, can talk English, and he, it is worth noting, is a Jesuit. The general of the Jesuits, Father Anderdy, also speaks English.

conclusion, and he is never asked down to Sandringham again; but until he has gone, he is treated with the most perfect courtesy, and many of the worst offenders in this respect have come away thinking that their imprisonment was a most satisfactory impression, and are lost in wonder at not being avenged again.

The various anniversaries of Count Moltke have come so rapidly of late that it has been difficult for the Emperor to devise means of honoring the hero and showing his continued appreciation of his extraordinary services. The most recent of the "jubilees" was the fiftieth anniversary of his election as Knight of the Order of Merit. The Emperor Augustus congratulated him most heartily. The Emperor presented him with a new decoration of the Order, adding to the ordinary blue cross a crown and a black eagle, both of which are set with stones of brilliant color.

The city of Berlin has presented an album, containing views of the metropolis, to the Crown Princess Sophia of Greece. It was hoped by the Council that Dr. Schliemann would be able to give it to the Princess in person. He was unable to do this, however, being engaged in making excavations in the neighborhood of ancient Troy. Prince Maurice Solovine, however, consented to take the place of her husband.

THE TALK OF THE DAY.

The Editor of "The Rhinebeck Gazette" is going to ask Congress to appropriate the little sum of \$100,000 for the improvement of the roads of the country. "With really good roads," he says, "every line of business in the land would throb with new life." If you want to help this project along, send a postal card to the Rhinebeck editor saying so, and he will send it to Congress. The thing is so simple as A. B. C. We almost forgot to say that "The Rhinebeck Gazette" man has drafted the necessary bill, so that Congress will have nothing to do but vote, and the project will be a star. My proud spirit could never sink to the level of a common acrostic. Same she (age twenty-eight), O. girls, ain't it neat! The stage manager's going to have a speaking part to-night. One of the pages is sick—(Lawrence American).

"Why don't you scour the whole country for work?" asked a Boston citizen of a meek-looking tramp. "Because," was the reply, "I haven't got the sand."

Lady (in furniture store to new clerk—Where are those handkerchiefs you said you had last week? Clerk (embarrassed)—Oh, I—er—I shaved them off days yesterday, mam—Life.

This is a great country; peach trees blooming in Delaware, and the biggest snow storm of the decade raging in the West. Eh! Oh, yes, we know the decade is not yet a month old.

A Connellsville—Yellowly—That's a fine picture you have of the Rhinebeck Gazette. It's a real picture. Brown—Well, I flatter myself that it is, you know. Y—Is it one of the old masters, do you think? Y—Well, it's all right, but I don't think it's going to have the opinion of a friend to-day on the matter. Y—Indeed! a Connellsville.

L—Why, I found some of them. Phaw, man, he's been in the best business for twenty years and knows every thing about pictures.—(Boston Courier).

It is not often that a reigning queen finds herself without a single change of dress. This was, however, the fate of Her Majesty of Belgium, on the 1st inst. Her entire wardrobe had been destroyed in the conflagration of the Royal Palace at Laeken, owing to the fire of the Palace being a public holiday, every store in the district was closed.

Visitor to Editor—Could you use an entirely original poem on "The Narcotic Weed"? Editor—I could, of course, but as long as matches are so cheap I don't see the use of—(Lippincott's Magazine).